IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	Günter Kneppe, et al.
Serial No:	09/673,327
Filed:	March 12, 2001
For:	ROLL STAND WITH AXIALLY DISPLACEABLE ROLLS
Examiner:	Lowell A. Larson
Art Unit:	3725

Mail Stop: Appeal Brief
Commissioner for Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

REPLY BRIEF

S I R:

This Brief is in reply to the Examiner's Answer of March 9, 2005.

On page 5 of the Examiner's Answer the Examiner considers the applicant's analysis of Dahlstrom to be erroneous. Applicant takes

issue with the Examiner's decision. The rolls 17' and 18' of Dahlstrom are not **actively** axially moved. The embodiment shown in Figs. 7 and 8 are intended for moving the rolls in the rolling direction. An active axial movement cannot be accomplished by the screws 29 since these are in a different direction. However, if the Examiner deduces a sliding from the drawings of Dahlstrom, this results from the interleaving of the rolls. In this way the end of the roll is pushed in the running direction of the rolled material. In other words, the roll is not arranged at a right angle to the running direction, but instead is at a specific angle. Hereby the roll forces change which brings about an axial lengthening of the roll. By means of the contact pairs 33-33 or 34-34 it is determined whether the roll is lengthened to the left or the right. If the contact pair 33-33 is closed by the conductor 32 (it is to be differentiated whether the upper roll 17' or the lower roll 18' is involved) then there is a lengthening of the roll to the left. This lengthening is countered by the motor 31. By the motor 31 and the gear pair 30, the screw 29 is turned in the running direction or against the running direction. In this way the end of the roll 17' or 18' is moved in or against the rolling direction to correct the angle of the roll axis relative to the running direction. As this approaches zero the roll is lengthened to the right, the contact pair 33-33 is opened and the

drive of the motor is discontinued.

The same control applies for the contact pair 34-34, only on the other side of the roll.

Thus, the difference between the presently claimed invention and Dahlstrom is that in Dahlstrom a complete adjusting and measuring device is only active at the two points, namely when the contact pairs 33-33 or 34-34 are closed. When these are opened there is no changing of the screw 29 and thus no active changing of the axial length of the roll 17' or 18'.

Between these two positions the roll 17' or 18' can change uncontrollably in length.

According to the present invention such an uncontrolled lengthening of the rolls is to be avoided since the inserted rolls, as usual, have a contour. The axial length must therefore always be known in order to influence the rolling operation.

The invention is not taught by a combination of Dahlstrom with Mercer or Salter since the there is only a teaching of measuring at the ends of the rolls, otherwise there is no

determination or measuring made.

Thus, in view of these additional considerations, it is Applicant's position that the Examiner's rejection of claims 10 and 12-15 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Mercer et al. in view of Salter, Jr. and Dahlstrom is in error and should be reversed

Respectfully submitted,

By

Friedrich Kueffner
Reg. No. 29,482
317 Madison Avenue, Suite 910
New York, New York 10017
(212) 986-3114

Dated: May 6, 2005

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, PO Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on May 6, 2005.

By: _____
Friedrich Kueffner

Date: May 6, 2005